

Nº 14,716



A.D. 1913

(Under International Convention.)

Date claimed for Patent under Patents and Designs
Act, 1907, being date of first Foreign Appli- } 12th Apr., 1913
cation (in Austria),

Date of Application (in the United Kingdom), 25th June, 1913

Accepted, 18th Sept., 1913

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Cinematograph Spectacles.

I, WILHELM GOLDSCHMIDT, of XVIII, Pötzleinsdorferstrasse 126, Vienna, in the Empire of Austria, Manufacturer, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

5 It is a wellknown fact that looking at cinematograph pictures which are close to the spectator is very fatiguing to the eyes, not only by reason of the flickering or vibration of the pictures, but also by reason of the impossibility of viewing the picture in its entirety, whereby the eye of the spectator is forced to constantly travel backwards and forwards over the picture. The front seats in cinematograph theatres are therefore the least agreeable and consequently the lowest in price.

10 Now by this invention the hereinbefore mentioned disadvantages of the seats placed close to the picture are overcome in a simple manner by the occupant of these seats being provided with an easily handled, easily worn and cheap optical instrument which consists of two pairs of spectacles arranged one behind the other and mutually displaceable, i.e. mutually adjustable, which spectacles have divergent lenses arranged on the object side and convergent lenses arranged on the side nearest the eyes. By this arrangement of lenses the projected picture is reduced and moved to a greater distance, whereby the flickering and vibration of the picture only acts on the eye of the spectator after being diminished by the amount of the reduction and removal to a distance, that is to say, it is hardly felt to be annoying if at all, and further the eyes are enabled to take in practically the entire picture at a glance. The reduction of the picture also involves a concentration of its relative light intensity, so that the reduced picture affords a stronger light effect and greater contrasts.

15 A form of construction of such double spectacles is illustrated in the accompanying drawings:—

Figure 1 is a side view; and

Figure 2, a plan view.

20 The rear (eye side) of the spectacles *a* is constructed like an ordinary pair of spectacles and only has in addition to the two bows *b* sleeves *c* which serve for holding and guiding the bows *d* of the front (object side) spectacle *e*. The bows *d* may be axially displaced in the sleeves *c* so that the two pairs of lenses may be approached to one another or moved apart. The rear spectacles *a* are 25 provided with convergent lenses *f* (as shown in the drawing, double convex),

[Price 8d.]

BEST AVAILABLE COPY



Cinematograph Spectacles.

and the front ones *e* with divergent lenses *g*, (as shown in the drawing, double concave), and the object of making the spectacles adjustable or displaceable is to enable the instrument to be adapted to the actual accommodation capacity of the eyes and the wish of the spectator for a smaller or greater diminution.

It may also be pointed out that such double spectacles have already been adopted as substitutes for opera glasses, the object side spectacles being provided with condensing lenses and the eyes side spectacles with divergent lenses, i.e. the reverse of what is the case with the double spectacles according to this invention. Whilst, therefore, the known opera-glass double spectacles have for their object to enlarge the object looked at and to bring it closer to the eye in order to allow of its being more clearly seen, the improved instrument has precisely the opposite action and is the result of a different and new requirement. In addition the double spectacles suggested as substitutes for opera glasses have the very important disadvantage that they press upon the bridge of the wearer's nose in a very disagreeable manner, as the thicker and heavier convergent lenses arranged on the object side press on the bridge of the nose with a comparatively long lever arm. In the instrument according to this invention, however, the heavier convergent lenses are arranged on the eye side and therefore can only press on the bridge of the nose by their own weight without any lever action, whilst the weight of the comparatively light divergent lenses acting through a long lever arm is inconsiderable. It is mainly for this reason that the opera-glass spectacles have not been largely adopted, but for the above reason it will be clear that the double spectacles in accordance with this invention cause no inconvenience for the wearer, who gets accustomed to them after having worn such spectacles for a short time.

The constructional arrangement of the double spectacles may of course be varied, what is essential is merely an improved optical arrangement for the entirely new object as described above.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

1. Spectacles for looking at cinematograph pictures close to the spectator comprising two pairs of lenses mounted in supports so that the distance between them can be adjusted, the pair of lenses nearest the eye being convergent and that nearest the object divergent, for the purpose described.

2. Spectacles substantially as described and illustrated with reference to the accompanying diagrammatic drawings.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1913.

W. P. THOMPSON & Co.,
6, Lord Street, Liverpool, and at
Bradford & London,
Agents for the Applicant.

Redhill: Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office, by Love & Melouneon, Ltd.—1913.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

A.D. 1913. JUNE 25. N° 14,716.
GOLDSCHMIDT'S COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

(1 SHEET)

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]

Fig.1.

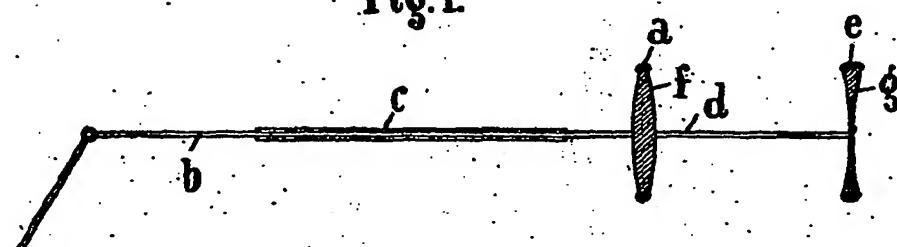


Fig.2.

